The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,912.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.]

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.'

Ten Lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

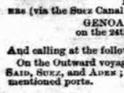
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rockell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c., &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,,	,, ,,	650
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.			

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st April 1871.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. EMEU, C. G. Perrins, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on the 6th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay 30th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st

of each month, and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	13
Naples	45	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 9th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA,	on SATURDAY,	1st of April.
INDIA,	on MONDAY,	1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the ATHOS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Trieste	£30	.....	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is made more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£23.	Second Class	£9.

Children under 10 years of Half Rate; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 21, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 4 P.M., for Allippe, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th April, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	4th Apr.	Leave Allippe	10th Apr.
,, Ratnagherry	5th ,,	,, Cochin	10th ,,
,, Malwan	5th ,,	,, Beypore	11th ,,
,, Vingorla	5th ,,	,, Calicut	11th ,,
,, Goa	6th ,,	,, Tellicherry	11th ,,
,, Carwar	6th ,,	,, Cannanore	11th ,,
,, Coompta	6th ,,	,, Mangalore	12th ,,
,, Mangalore	7th ,,	,, Coompta	12th ,,
,, Cannanore	8th ,,	,, Carwar	12th ,,
,, Tellicherry	8th ,,	,, Goa	13th ,,
,, Calicut	8th ,,	,, Vingorla	14th ,,
,, Beypore	8th ,,	,, Malwan	14th ,,
,, Cochin	9th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	14th ,,
Arrive Allippe	9th ,,	Arrive Bombay	15th ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, DUBASHES, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., all the Masts, Spars, Sails, standing Wire Rigging, running Gear, Blocks, old and new Warps, &c., &c., belonging to H. M.'s Turret-ship Magdala, now lying in the Government Dock.

TERMS—CASH.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Longcloths.
6 ditto Shirtings.
5 Cases Yellow Cambrics.
5 ditto Prints.
1 Velocepide with hood for sun and rain.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

P N	38	5 cases T. R. Black Dresses.
	43	
2003	40	
	44	
	48	

8 Do. Prints.
4 Bales Turkey Red Twist } more or less damaged by Salt
1 ditto Imperial Red Twist } Water.
6 ditto Grey Shirtings.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, English Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, magnificent Japanese Vases, large Pier Glass in gilt frame, a first-class Mahogany full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, with chimney lamp, valuable gilt and Marble Clocks, handsome bronze Garden Seats, Chairs, and Flower Pot Stands, a large collection of valuable Orchids ferns and other plants, collected from various countries, Books, &c. (and if not prev ously disposed of by private contract) a first-class English-built Open Carriage by Todd, a handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, height 14-2½ a ditto Fast-trotting Bay and Grey Arab ditto, a Lady's handsome Bay Riding Horse and Chesnut Arab ditto, sets of best English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, and FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and costly Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 7 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near Farzee's Agiaree, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—

2 Shade Materials consists of Posts, Rafters, Windows, Tiles, Stones, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Somerset Hunting Saddle, with furniture and bridle complete, by Peat.
1 Colt Revolver in case, with Apparatus.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazaar, opposite the Oriental Bank, by order of Canjee Khetsey, Esq., on account of J. Brooks, Esq.

9 Quarter Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited, and 45 Shares of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the ESTABLISHMENT of the well known LONDON HOTEL in the GRANT ROAD.

(Unless previously disposed of privately.)

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the Establishment of the well known London Hotel in the Grant Road.

For conditions of sale, further particulars, inventory of Furniture, &c., application must be made to the undersigned, at their office in No. 3, Marine Street, or to the proprietors in the Hotel.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES, PERFUMERY, AND MEDICINES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the warehouse, near Jacaria Musjid, of Messrs. John Mahomed Ebram & Co. discontinuing business the whole of the stock-in-trade, viz. Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Medicine &c., of Crosse and Blackwell, Coward, Morton and others, comprising Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Oatmeal, Maccraoni, Vermicelli, Tapioca, Sauces, Mustard Pickles, Candied Peels, Salad Oil, Comfits, Vinegar, Capers, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Pork Game and Meat Soups, Green Peas, Herrings, Arrowroot, Muscatel Raisins, Chocolate, Mushrooms, Isinglass, Cocoa Paste, Essence of Coffee, assorted Meat Essences, Lobsters, Oysters, Kippered Herrings, Salt, Essence of Beef, French Provisions, Peppermint, Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Spirit of Lavender, Tooth Powder, Soaps, Brandy Fitters, Codliver Oil, Cold Cream, Landanum, Golden Oil, Milk of Roses, Hair Oil, Candles, Biscuits, Guns, Pistols, Gun Powder, Tobacco, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, very best Electro-plated ware, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a very elegant Light Open Carriage, &c. &c., at No. 84, Malabar Hill close to the "Malabar Castle."

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, sale commencing at about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, &c., of Frederick C. Marval, Esq., whose family has proceeded to Europe, consisting of Liqueur, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Wine and Water Glasses, Water Goblets, Ice Plates, &c., handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, a large size Plate Chest, sent to order, consisting of King's Pattern very superior best Electro-plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Butter Pot, Bread Basket, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Frames, double Wine Waggon on four wheels, Muffineers, Tea Urns, Wine Labels, Tea Services, Nutcrackers, Spoons and Forks, also other Electro-plated Ware, consisting of Tumbler and Glass Covers, Fish Knife and Fork, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., and Furniture of richly Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Pier, Card, Round, Side Dressing, and Washing Tables, Convertible and Reclining Couches, Drawing, Dressing, and Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboards, Screens, Hat Stands, Flower and Book Stands, Clothes Presses, Book Shelves, Whatnot, Almiras, and brass Four-post Bedstead with Beds, Pillows, and Curtains complete, Bengal Cots, a first-rate full toned square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a Miniature Billiard Table with stands, cover, cues, and marking board, two and three light Argand Lamps, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Musical Box, Black Bear and Doe Skin Mats, Bath and Dispense Room Furniture, China Matting, Cooking Utensils, very valuable books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of privately,)

A neat elegant light open Carriage.

N.B.—Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property will be on view, from this afternoon.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
NEW ORLEANS	,, 25 ,,
SEA ISLAND	,, 25 ,,
PERUVIAN	,, 75 ,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES,
Bombay, 3rd April 1871. Cotton Commissioner.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA.

SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in East Street, on the above date, BUNGALOW No. 11, New Neutral Lines, now occupied by Colonel Lucas.

This Building contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, two large and two small Bed-rooms, two Dressing-rooms, five Bath-rooms, a Pantry, a large Barsh, and open Verandah.

The Out-houses consist of four Stables, a double Coach-house, ten Servants' Houses, Cook-room, Godown, and Bullock Shed.

The whole are pucka-built of stone.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale, the remainder of the purchase-money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by the purchaser.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers.

Poona, 1st April 1871.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—a light MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in good order, with GREY ARAB HORSE and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 675. Apply to J. L. KIPLING, School of Art, Esplanade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Surgeon ROBERT CLARKE McCONNELL, Bombay Medical Service, are requested to FORWARD the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE.

R. DEEY HASSARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
21st or Marine Battalion,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

1st April 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steam Ship CARTAGO NOVA from London. Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steam Ship ORCHIS from Liverpool. Consignees of Cargo are requested to send DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to us for inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their Goods from the Bunder.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents Steam Ship Orchis.

Bombay, 1st April 1871.

NOTICES.

OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

SIGNOR INZOLI

Begs to request that the Gentlemen who have consented to join the Committee will have the goodness to attend a Meeting to be held in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY (April 3), at half-past five P.M., when, it is hoped, the principal point in the project will be discussed and decided. It is very desirable that all the Members of the Committee should be present.

Members of Committee.

The Hon. J Gibbs	E J Handscombe, Esq
The Hon. Max Melvill	Captain G F Henry
The Hon. E W Ravenscroft	Percy Leith, Esq
W Wedderburn, Esq	B M Samuel, Esq
J P Negroponte, Esq	Arthur Crawford, Esq., C.S.'
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq	

ANY PERSON or PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel SAULEZ, Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same immediately to the undersigned.

H. M. G. PURVIS, Captain, Royal Artillery,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 20th March 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of MARIANBIBEE, wife of MAHOMED EBRAHIM bin FUZLOODEEN NOWRUNGAY, in the Foras Freehold Land under No. 99, containing 1,219 square yards, situated at Mahim, near Dharavee, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the Revenue, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1871, at 3 P.M., where a plan of the land can be seen.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 24th March 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents for the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to HOSEIN ALLY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COOLIES and LASCARS.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COOLIES and LASCARS, for the working of the Presses at Colaba, will be received at the Registered Office of the above Company, Apollo Street, No. 23, up to 3 P.M., MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo.

The Form of Agreement which will have to be subscribed to by the Contractor can be seen at the Company's Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, Apollo Street, No. 23, 28th March 1871.

B. J. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. F. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of TWO and a QUARTER RUPEES (2½) PER SHARE, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS or to their properly constituted Attorneys, at the Bank's Office (No. 3, Dumbe Lane), on and after THURSDAY next, the 6th April, proximo.

Shareholders will be required to lodge their Certificates, and to receive in exchange for them Receipts certifying the number of shares held by each person.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of One Hundred Tons of CASTOR OIL will be received by the undersigned up to the 4th proximo. Delivery to commence in the month of June next, and to be continued as required by the Company's Storekeeper.

Each Tender must be sealed and properly endorsed.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th March 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 10th proximo, both days inclusive, on account of EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 30th March 1871. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, from FRIDAY, the 7th, to MONDAY, the 10th April, both days inclusive.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 30th March 1871.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLOOBHOY, son of the late Alloobhoy Peeroo, died intestate at Bombay, on the 21st day of December last, leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties at Bombay and other places.

As the Sole Widow and Representative of the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, I give Notice, and all the parties, to whom any of the said immoveable properties are rented, not to give the rent of the said properties to any person or persons, without my written directions, and any persons holding any moveable and immoveable properties in trust for the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, deceased, or any person or persons owing any sum or sums of money to him or on account of his estate, are also warned against parting with the same to any person or persons without my written consent or direction to that effect, and if, after this notice, any person or persons pay to any one rent or any part thereof, or part with the property in trust, or pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall do so at his, her, or their peril, and will hold him, her, or them responsible for the same.

HEERBAI,
Widow of Rahimbhai Alloobhoy.

Bombay, 27th March 1871.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION, introduced in 1862,

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8.

Wholesale—W. SKYMER & Co., 37, Bow Bazar, London, E.C.; Thacker & Co., Bombay and Poona; Bainga'a & Co., Calcutta; Brandt and Hughes, Karrachee; De Beaux & Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY.....Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.....Government Place.]

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of B ll of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond In London.	In India, including charges.
	Shillings. Per doz.	Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '38, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24 0	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44 0	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
PORT		
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48 0	31 0
PORT		
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	16 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	10 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Niersden	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	48 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gilly's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 0
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
8,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par.
9,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
31,098	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	163
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	409.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,655
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	162
750	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,450
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	925 ex-
1600	150	150		Broach Mills	295
800	5,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,450
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,990
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,115
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,625
600	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,100

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—29TH MARCH, 1871.

THE market for Government Securities continues firm, but the business reported to-day were not of heavy amounts :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 98-2 to 98-4, or 1-14 to 1-12 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. were at Rs. 105-12.

5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-8 for cash.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-12, but one small obtained Rs. 114-0.

The following purchases and sales were reported in shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,376½ and 1,380.

National Bank shares at Rs. 100.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 80.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares, at Rs. 545.

East Indian Railway Stock £340, at Rs. 248 per £20.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs 155.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares, including all paid-up, at Rs. 362½.

Bisnauth Tea Co's contributing shares, to-day, at Rs. 40

Dehing Tea Co's shares at Rs. 25.

East India Tea Co's shares at Rs 40.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Forbes, Deputy Collector, Sind, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Sheklelton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Grant, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad, Sind.

Ashfield, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Robson, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Blake, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Forbes, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Perrins, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Dunbar, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Graham, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to Naples.

White, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Brooke, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

Fedler, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Sanderson, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on sick leave, to England.

Biscoe, Lieutenant, 19th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Barwell, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.

Sheklelton, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Oughton, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Neemuch.

Woodhouse, Major, 8th Native Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Pelly, C. B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.

Gill, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

APRIL 2.

Marshall, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Meean Meer.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwar, 28th March, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Kirkwood, for 20 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Mahableshwar, 29th March 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Lieutenant Anderson, 83rd Foot, for 45 days, from the 15th proximo, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Stewart, 83rd Foot, for 60 days, from the 2nd proximo, on privilege leave.

Captain McRae, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., for 60 days, from the 7th proximo, on privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 28.)

Mr. J. C. Winscom, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, Coimbatore, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. J. H. M. Cox, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, for one year, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, from the date of embarkation at Bombay, with preparatory leave.

Major J. F. Fischer, R. E., Acting Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. J. M. Hawarth, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave.

Captain A. D.C Scott, R.E, Executive Engineer of the second grade, six weeks' privilege leave.

Mr. O. R. Cowley, Supervisor of the first grade, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. James Moss, B.A., Head Master of Vizagapatam Normal School, to act as Principal of the Madras Normal School during the absence of Mr. G. Bickie on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Richard Wellesley Barlow to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District during the absence of Mr. Dalyell on leave, or until further orders—to take effect from the date of Mr. W. T. Blair availing himself of the leave granted on the 28th February last.

Mr. William Francis Graham to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Hope on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Lorne Augustus Campbell to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, during the absence of Mr. Woodroffe on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Augustus Bird to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Lilly on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Henry Ellis, Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, and Major William Henry Hessey, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to be Law Trustees of the Chaplaincy of Coimbatore.

Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, and Mr. G. M. Phipps, Master Attendant, to be Lay Trustees of the Church at Tuticorin.

The Reverend George English attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 10th March.

The three months' privilege leave granted by the Commissary of the Diocese to the Reverend R. Murphy, LL.D., Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, in the *Gazette* of the 14th February, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. A. A. Prior, General List, Adjutant 37th Regiment Native Infantry, furlough for two years, to embark from Calcutta.

Major Alfred Charles Forth, of the Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel J. Michael, or until further orders.

Major Sussex William Lennox, Cadre 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to act as Secretary Military Fund during the absence on leave of Captain J. Obbard, or until further orders.

Cadre 9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant John Alexander Richmond (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Carr, deceased. Dated 17th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department :—

Major T. W. Mansfield, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Major R.Q. Mainwaring, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Captain W. Rowlandson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel A. J. P. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on sick leave to the Neilgherries, or until further orders.

Major G. M. Payne, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, furlough for six months, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain J. Obbard, of the Invalid Establishment, Secretary Military Fund, is granted leave of absence on private affairs to the Neilgherries and Bangalore, from 1st April to 1st July 1871.

Madras Volunteer Guards—Lieutenant J. H. A. Branson, of No. 6 Company, is permitted to resign his Commission in the regiment.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Major J. H. S. Branson is, at his own request, transferred to the "Seconded" List of the regiment.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 29.)

Mr. Joseph Samuel Carstairs to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B.A., or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Roberts Maddocks to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Bhaugulpore Division, during the absence, on leave of Mr. John Warrander Dalrymple, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Stewart Reid, B.A., to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. Robert Henry Wilson, B.A., to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, B.A., or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, in the second grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. James Duff Ward, or until further orders. This cancels the orders of the 9th Feb. appointing Mr. Clay to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally.

Mr. Lucas Barnet Blacker King to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally, in the second grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. John Mangles Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis William Rice Cowley to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. Frederic William Joseph Rees, B.A., is reappointed to officiate as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. William Cornell M.A., or until further orders.

The Reverend Frederick Orton B.A., to be Chaplain of Darjeeling.

Mr. John Warrander Dalrymple, Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, for three months, from the 2nd April.

Mr. Gustave Mann, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, leave for twenty months.

The services of Captain R. Gordon Loch, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

The services of the Hon. Ashley Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Mr. John Frederick Browne to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Henry Roberts Maddocks, or until further orders.

Mr. Ernest George Birch, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr. Henry Muspratt to be Additional Judge of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Elliot Russell, on furlough, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

The above three appointments will have effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. William John Kilby to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Dering Pratt, or until further orders.

Mr. John Masters to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, or until further orders.

Mr. William Cornell, M.A., to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, or until further orders.

Major Quintin Dick Parsons to officiate in the first grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date on which he relieved Major William Turton Fagan.

Surgeon William John Palmer, M.D., to officiate as Superintendent of the Sukea's Street Dispensary, during the absence, on leave, or furlough, of Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge, or until further orders.

Surgeon Henry Charles Cutcliffe to officiate as Medical Inspector of Emigrants during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge, or until further orders.

Mr. Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, leave for two months, from the 3rd April.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, for three months.

Captain J. L. Watts, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary in this Department, for fifteen days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Mr. W. H. King, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Dum-Dum Division, passed in the Department Standard on the 12th December 1870.

Captain H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, second grade, Officiating Garrison Engineer, Fort William, who obtained leave on furlough to Europe on private affairs, having left India on the 14th March 1871, will be borne on the list of the Engineer Establishment in Bengal as a Supernumerary in his grade from that date.

Ensign Gerald W. Martin, of the 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, is directed to join the 1st Division, Lower Provinces, at Nowgoing, in Assam.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the outstation of Rajanpore.

Mr. O. E. Gladstone, Assistant Commissioner, from the Amritsar to the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

The services of Mr. S. H. Cunningham, M.A., Advocate and Legal Adviser to the Government of the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 11th April 1871.

The following appointments are made consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Young, officiating Commissioner of Delhi, on furlough :—

Major J. S. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of the Amballa District, to officiate as Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Captain C. Beadon, Assistant Commissioner, Kassauli, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Amballa District.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A. Assistant Commissioner, on the conclusion of the special duty on which he is engaged, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Gujeranwalla District.

Assistant Surgeon A. Skeen, M. B., in medical charge of the Camp of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Murree. Doctor J. Ferguson, in Civil Medical charge of Murree, is appointed to the Medical charge of Gurdaspore, vice Doctor A. Neil, appointed 3rd Professor of the Lahore Medical School.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Oldham, on return from furlough to Europe, is appointed Senior Medical Officer and Durbar Surgeon of Bhawulpore.

Mr. A. R. Show, Patrol 1st Grade and officiating Collector of Customs Kahror, is confirmed in the latter appointment with effect from the 3rd January 1871, vice Mr. C. B Douglas, deceased.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 2s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	to £2 12s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£2 8s. 9d.	"
	Myrabolms & Cutch bds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Harve.....	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland...Steamers		£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Orchis (s)	Crawford	Liverpool, Feb. 24.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, March 29.
	Carisay Nova (s)	Reid	London, Feb. 24.
2	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Sanspareil	Harley	Falmouth.
	Persia (s)	Merillo	Genoa, &c.
	Cheviot (s)	Tate	Trieste, &c.
	Simla (s)	Woolcot	Aden and Suez.
	City of York	Auld	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship White Jacket, to Hull.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
30	Ghazeepore ..... McNoah	Liverpool, Dec. 21.
	Statesman (s)..... Williamson	London, Feb. 16.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
28	Punjaub (s) ..... ——	Bombay.
29	Abyssinia (s) ..... ——	Calcutta.
	Theophane ..... ——	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
29	Punjaub (s) ..... ——	Calcutta.
	Prince of Wales ..... ——	Akyab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Don (s), 10 hogsheads port wine, N Framjee & Sons.

City of Brussels, 109 boxes tin plates, T Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 500 cases candles, H D Freck & Co; 11 cases sherry, J Nowrojee; 3 packages port wine and 47 cases champagne, E M Setna; 100 cases brandy, S R Sookhia; 100 boxes brandy, J J Punthakey; 50 boxes bar soap, C Khetsey; 1,335 boxes brandy, W A & Sons; 83 casks beer, J K Sons.

City of Brussels, 54 boxes bar soap, G Surufali.

Don (s), 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Singapore (s), 5 cases tin cups and plates, E N Colabawalla & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 25 cases corks, E R Mody; 200 boxes champagne, N A & Sons.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Naukin, 20 cases white paint, R Angus & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arethusa, 9 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Tethys, 300 bags hemp, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Sam Mendle, 44 bales cotton, E Noordin & Co.

North Tyne (s), 100 bales hemp, L Narionjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Atalanta (s), 100 bales gunny rags, Farnham & Co; 1,900 bundles, S Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 70 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 142 bags pepper, S Mooljee; 125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 89 bales wool, M Jetha.

Westminster, 150 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Lord Ashburton, 43 bales cotton, B Manchund.

Bonnie Dundie, 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Thunderbolt, 500 bundles mowah seed, D Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hindoostan (s), 152 cases ginger and 3 bales skins, B N S N Company.

Durham (s), 232 frails wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cheviot (s), 50 bales cotton, A Blaschcek & Co.

Sphinx (s), 40 bales hides, W Nicol & Co.

Cardova (s), 100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Edystone, 27 bales wool, J. Sawoo & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lepanto, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nachimoff (s), 50 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 125 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co; 55 bales cotton, D Vussoojee & Co; 40 bales cotton, J Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, Grindon, Tippet & Co; 20 bales cotton, H Heralevalas.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tables shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	... April	... 8	Wednesday	... August	... 16
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... September	... 6
Do	... May	... 6	Do	... do	... 13
Do	... do	... 13	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... do	... 20	Saturday	... do	... 30
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... October	... 7
Wednesday	... do	... 31	Do	... do	... 14
Do	... June	... 7	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... do	... 28
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... November	... 4
Do	... do	... 28	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... August	... 6	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 9	Do	... do	... 23
			Do	... do	... 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	... April	... 10	Saturday	... August	... 12
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... May	... 8	Do	... September	... 9
Do	... do	... 22	Monday	... do	... 25
Saturday	... June	... 3	Do	... October	... 6
Do	... do	... 17	Do	... do	... 22
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... November	... 6
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... December	... 4
			Do	... do	... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	... April	... 3	Saturday	... August	... 22
Do	... do	... 17	Do	... September	... 6
Do	... May	... 1	Do	... do	... 10
Do	... do	... 15	Monday	... October	... 9
Saturday	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... June	... 10	Do	... do	... 31
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... November	... 13
Do	... July	... 8	Do	... do	... 27
Do	... July	... 23	Do	... December	... 11
Do	... August	... 5	Do	... do	... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MOORES—At Prestwick Asylum, near Manchester, the wife of J. H. Moores, G. I. P. Railway, aged 46.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MORTON—March 13th, at Kurrachee, the wife of E. Morton, Esq., H. M.'s 2nd Belooch Regiment, of a daughter.

DUNCAN—April 2nd, at The Fernery, Parell, the wife of R. B. Duncan, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

McCONNELL—April 1st, 9-45 A.M., at the Sanatarium, Marine Lines, Robert Clarke McConnell, Surgeon H. M.'s Bombay Army, aged 41, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—March 25th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. N. A. John, of a son.

LUCY—March 30th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. Edwin Lucy, of the "Delhi Gazette," of a son.

TROTTER—March 22nd, at Tezpore, Assam, the wife of W. Frank Trotter, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

PRATT—March 27th, at Ghaseepore, the wife of H. J. F. Pratt, of a son.

CURRIE—March 27th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Colonel R. H Currie, Commanding 39th Regiment, of a son.

GREENWOOD—March 28th, at Burton Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev. J Greenwood, of a son.

PRITCHARD—March 29th, at Madras, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard, Body Guard, of a son.

ETESON—March 29th, at Simla, the wife of Major Eteson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—KIDSON—March 27th, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thome (Madras), by the Rev. J. Gorton, the Commissary of the Diocese, D. C. Ainslie, Esq., to Ernestine Lucy, eldest daughter of William Kidson, Esq.

FRASER—ATKINSON—March 22nd, at Christ's Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Welsh, M. A., George H. Fraser, Esq., to Agnes M. Atkinson, only daughter of the late J. A. Atkinson, Esq., C.E.

DEATHS.

ELIOTT—March 23rd, at Shahjehanpore, N. W. P., Helen Alicia Jhansie, infant daughter of Captain G. A. Eliott, (Paymaster) The Royal Regiment.

SMITH—March 25th, at Ranchie, Chota Nagpore, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hume Smith.

HIGGINSON—March 26th, at Berhampore, Mrs. Mary Higginson, aged 70 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

In some respects the position of political affairs in England has a resemblance to that of affairs in France, with the immense difference that the actors are involved in a comedy at Westminster, in a tragedy at Paris. There is manifestly a "Cave," a Montmartre in Parliament, and the regular opposition as usual is not backward in profiting by dissension. The debate on the Westmeath Committee had nothing to do with the merits of the question at issue—it was a pure party contest, and there would have been a similar exhibition had the Government brought in a bill or adopted any other course. And it is the same with regard to the "Captain," Neutrality, and the Conference Observe, it is not from the Opposition, it is from those whom Mr. Dowse called the "Tory Marionettes" that the keenest hostility comes. No doubt Mr. Disraeli threw himself into the van on the Westmeath question, but that was merely a tactical move on his part, intended to make the most of the insurrection in the Ministerial ranks. It was the Duke of Somerset who led the malcontents in the Lords; it was Mr. Auberon Herbert, professing Liberal, who called Ministers to account for their conduct during the war. It was Mr. Osborne and Sir Robert Peel, the "patriotic brethren," who were the pith of the revolt in the Westmeath business; it is Sir Charles Dilke who has a fling on the Conference question. What all this means is that the Osbornes and Somersets and Peels and Dilkes think that they ought to be in the Ministry, some of them in the Cabinet. They have never been able to digest the preference shown for the Baxters, Stansfelds, Goschens, the departure, in the formation of a Government, from the old Whig ruts. The success of Mr. Lowe in 1866 inspires the Osbornes and Peels, but they forget that Mr. Lowe, although a joker on occasion, was a joker and something more. The Conservatives, divided among themselves, in a minority and unable to take office, are engaged in trying to make dupes of the fractious "Liberals," such as they are; and these fractious Liberals are trying to force their way into office by coquetting with Her Majesty's distracted opposition. All this is comedy, and, except for the credit of human nature, a thing held of no great account now-a-days, it does not much matter whether the intriguers or the Government are successful in the end. Mr. Gladstone is the object aimed at—the little men will never forgive him for being a great statesman. Apparently, he will beat them this session.

M. Thiers has to encounter the violence of a faction—but, whereas in Westminster, the factious folk are more or less buffoons, in Paris they are all dreadfully in earnest, and they shed blood instead of emitting jokes. As far as the telegrams throw any light on the sad business, so different from what one had hoped, there are three or four authorities in and around Paris. There are the Germans in the forts on the right bank of the Seine, from Charenton to St. Denis, grim and strong, representatives of organic order in the weltering chaos. They, at least, can be relied on. Next there are the Assembly and Government at Versailles endeavouring to become organic, and apparently backed up by the nation. The regular armed force, whatever there may be of it, obeys this body. Between Versailles and the Eastern line of Forts, there is the Parisian chaos—practising revolt and officially preaching assassination—servile imitators of the old breed of revolutionists without their rough energy or genuine enthusiasm. We infer that Prince von Bismarck—if that be the title—has urged M. Thiers to settle accounts with the Parisian mob—and that at length M. Thiers has consented to try—in a fortnight. During that time the Mob will have the chapter of accidents on its side. Considering how easily the regulars were beaten out of Paris when Le Compte and Thomas were murdered, one may fairly infer that nothing but dread of the Germans has prevented the Parisians from storming into Versailles and dispersing the Assembly. Now, it is manifest that the folly and savagery in Paris must be put down at any cost—it is a common nuisance; M. Thiers must face his duty, however repulsive, and perform it—he must, tragically if need be, master the Adullamites of Paris. We are glad to know that in well-informed quarters, the importance of the insurrection is considered as over-rated, and that its existence does not interrupt business. Nevertheless, until the Parisian mob is reduced to its proper level, it is idle to talk of the blessings of peace.

We are to have the present number of sanitaria and hill stations in the Bengal Presidency multiplied, at last the evidence of the good effects of a hill climate on Europeans has been admitted, and we have been favoured with a Commander-in-Chief who rationally supposes that a healthy and efficient army is after all the truly economical one. The reports that have reached us from the new station of Panchmurree, now in course of manufacture, so to speak, in Central India, are most cheering. Under Colonel Baigrie's control we anticipate a rapid and satisfactory completion of arrangements, and the troops from Saugor and Kamptee that are now experimentally located there, must be congratulated on their good fortune.

There is one thing, however, that must never be forgotten, and that is, that any station may be rendered unhealthy by careless and deficient sanitary arrangements. Pure and fresh air may exist, and undoubtedly does so, in all and each of our sanitaria. They are blessed with every condition calculated to ensure health and strength to their residents, who may naturally anticipate freedom from epidemics, as they possess exemption from hot winds and dust-storms. A hill climate must be fairly used, and should certainly be as stringently spared the evil effects of human neglect of the very simplest principles of sanitation, as it should be protected from the fruits of native ignorance and persistent disobedience of the laws of health so common throughout India. The mere fact of living at an increased altitude is of but very little importance; it requires an immense deal more to ensure the locality being truly a sanitarium. Just now our Government officials and administrators are going for another season to occupy these stations. It is our earnest desire that better reports of their sanitary conditions and general improvements may be furnished than we unfortunately had presented to us last year.

It must be most satisfactory to the advocates of the system of locating our troops in the hills, to read Dr. Curran's report on the working party of the Connaught Rangers, who were employed on the Murree and Abbottabad roads during the hot season of 1869. They did not lose a man from any disease contracted whilst there; their appearance contrasted strikingly with that of their comrades in the plains, who furnished admissions from sickness to the amount of 518·67 per 1,000 strength, whilst Dr. Curran's party only gave 221·46. This was, however, far too large an average, and was undoubtedly due to the very evils we would forcibly draw attention to—a systematic neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions on the part of the authorities when dealing with hill stations. During the rains, Dr. Curran says, the drinking water was contaminated "by vegetable *debris* and other filth washed into it," the huts had no wooden flooring, no cots were provided, no water-proof sheets, and only occasionally straw for the men to lie upon. Had ordinary treatment and precautions been adopted, the sickness would have been materially lessened. This time last year we noticed Dr. Lee's report upon the sanitary condition of Simla, and if our readers will refer to it, they will at once see that even the presence of Viceroyalty cannot awaken a sense of responsibility, or arouse a due sense of the value of hygiene at a hill station. May we enquire if a Health Officer has yet been appointed, or any of the suggestions made twelve months ago carried out? Dr. Birch in his report on Dalhousie, about the same time, writes—"That little or nothing has hitherto been done in a sanitary point of view for Dalhousie is apparent. Nature (elemental and

into consideration. Also to move that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Also to move that the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the survey of steam vessels in the Port of Rangoon be taken into consideration. Also to move that the bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey to move that the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oudh be taken into consideration. Also to move that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey to introduce the Bill to amend the Railway Act, and to move that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in two months.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis to present the report of the select committee on the Bill for the levy on land of rates to be applied to local purposes in the North-Western Provinces.

Also to present the report of the select committee on the Bill for imposing a duty on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

BOMBAY.

CONVICTS.—The Government have chartered the ship Fazul Currim for the conveyance of life convicts to the Andaman Islands.

A MAD DOG.—A Hindoo lad, aged about six years, named Purushram Ramswamy, was bitten by a mad dog at Colaba on Friday. The boy is in danger.

THE STABBING CASE.—Ningee, the woman who was stabbed on Friday night in the 1st Camatesepoors Street, and who was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, is progressing well.

MR. FRANCIS ARTHUR Owen, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, took the usual oaths on Saturday last before the Chief Justice, on his admission as a solicitor and proctor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—On Friday morning Nicklas Kingsburg, a seaman of the ship City of Brussels, when working on board, accidentally fell into the hold and was seriously injured. He was brought on shore and removed to the European General Hospital.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band Stand, by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., this evening.

March	Riflemen Form	Balfe.
Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Burlesque	Adams.
Sel. (Op.)	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	Cornflower	Coote.
Galop	Jockey	Godfrey.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of a Seedee, name unknown, whose body had not been identified. The jury came to the conclusion that his death had been caused by drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

THE MOHURRUM came to an end on Saturday afternoon, when the taboots were thrown into the tank close to St. Xavier's College on the Esplanade. It has happily become almost unnecessary to record that there were no disturbances. Still, with less vigilant police measures, it is hard to say what there might not be. On Saturday the police regulations seemed all that could be desired.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at Memonwarra Road on the body of Mahomed Moosa, a bricklayer. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was working on the third storey of a house in Memonwarra, and in trying to get from a scaffolding to the floor of the house, he fell down in consequence of a prop giving way. He died instantaneously. The jury found that death had been caused by fracture of the skull, caused as above stated.

COLONEL W. KIRBY, Adjutant General of the Army, arrived here on the 29th ultimo, and left for Mahableshwur on the following day.—*Poona Observer*, April 1.

A WING OF Her Majesty's 72nd Regiment left Deolalee on the 28th ultimo for Khundwah, consisting of 350 rank and file, 12 officers, and 3 ladies.—*Ibid.*

A HORSE STOLEN.—On Thursday night a valuable horse, belonging to an officer residing at the Napier Hotel, was stolen while tied up in the stables of the hotel.—*Ibid.*

THE Row Rajay Dinkurrow Rajowray has settled all the disputes which were going on for years between the Nathoo family, regarding their rights to the estate and properties left by their father.—*Ibid.*

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay arrived at Asseerghur on the 23rd ultimo, accompanied by his domestic chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Johnston. His Lordship was to leave for Bombay by halting each day at Bhosawul, Challisgaum, and Munmar.—*Ibid.*

SOME time ago a vakeel named Suddasew Purrusram Ghorpooray was sentenced by Colonel Evezard, the Full-power Cantonment Magistrate, to two years' imprisonment for criminal breach of trust, but R. White, Esq., the Session Judge of Poona, annulled the sentence of the magistrate. We now understand that the Honourable Judges of the High Court of Judicature have cancelled the sunnud of the above vakeel, which we consider as ample punishment for his conduct and behaviour in deceiving his clients.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN CONVICTS.—The local authorities have intimated to the Government of Bombay with reference to the case of convict Whitwell that, in the event of any European convicts being hereafter sent to the prison at Ootacamund, arrangements should be made for landing them at Calicut, and handing them over to the police there, to be escorted to their destination.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 29.

A DELICACY AT THE NEILGHERRIES.—Mr. Misquith has opened a stall for the sale of his Neilgherry grown English fruit, chiefly pears. They are all good, particularly the latter, which are delicious.—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred in the harbour three or four days ago, by which a promising lad of about sixteen years of age, the only son of his parents, and an apprentice on board the barque Westbury, lost his life. It would appear the young man was swimming alongside the vessel, when he suddenly disappeared, and his body had not been recovered up to a late hour last evening.—*Sindian*, March 29.

A EUROPEAN house of agency in Kurrachee has entered into a contract with the Shah Ghazee of Lus Beyla, to purchase up the whole of the share belonging to the State of this season's crop of sursee, or linseed, at Rs. 48 per *dhoongee* of 14 maunds; the price for the article ruling at present in those quarters is Rs. 52 per *dhoongee*. The Khelat Government has remitted half the transit duties in favour of the house of agency, which has opened a branch business at Soonmeeanee. Report has it that oppressions are practised on the cultivators by the Khan's agents, who, anxious to give the European agent as much as they can of sursee, are in the habit of forcing the cultivators to deliver their share as well of the crops at a similar figure to that charged by the Shah Ghazee, thus making the cultivators suffer a loss of Rs. 4 in each *dhoonghee*.—*Ibid.*

"NATIVE OPINION."—It is now more than seven years since this journal commenced its career. . . . Unconnected for some time with the actual staff, we have been content to work out such part as was assigned to us. And whenever it lay upon us to discharge the chief editorial functions, we have striven our best to carry out the general principles and objects of the paper. Unavoidable circumstances compel us now to seek repose, and we gladly resign the trust to hands not unknown to the readers of this journal in former days.—*Native Opinion*, April 2.

REMARRIAGE IN BENGAL.—Half the world does not know what the other half is doing. This is well illustrated by the marriage movements in different parts of India. The other day, the leading native journal of Bengal was proud of chronicling the remarriage of a Hindu widow in a *dhobi* family; and in the last issue, a similar progress is recorded of a barber's family. On our side it is only the Brahmans amongst whom the restriction exists in its full force. Other castes have begun to import this disability along with the honors of a high caste. But the *dhobi*, *the barber*, and classes very much higher up in the scale labour under no disability at all.—*Ibid.*

THE MOHURRUM.—Bombay is suffering just now from the annual Mohurrum madness. A stranger landing here at this season might be pardoned for suspecting that he had come to a nation of lunatics; or, awakened at night by frantic howls and screeches and the tomtom, and the rushing of men through the streets with torches, he might reasonably imagine that the city had just been taken by storm. A taboot has been planted close to our door, and we are favoured with singing, shouting, and tomtoming till past four in the morning. We fail to discern any good reason why the natives should not be made to consume their own noise. The world is surely wide enough, this little island of ours is big enough to provide them with localities where they can drum and screech without robbing other people of their rest and equanimity.—*Bombay Guardian*, April 1.

THE NATIVE PRESS OF BOMBAY.—The remarkable stimulus which the Native Press has lately received in Bengal seems to have also made itself felt on the other side of India. There are now 53 vernacular papers in Bombay of sufficient importance to be reported on weekly to Government. Of these 9 are Anglo-Marathi, 17 Marathi, 5 Anglo-Gujrati, 18 Gujrati, 1 Persian, and 3 Hindustani: total 53.—*Englishman.*

KATTYWAR.—We learn that the Princes of Kattywar have commenced a set of important public works in honor of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India. One of the chiefs has already begun to open schools, charitable dispensaries, and other works of improvement, in commemoration of this event. The Native Princes of Kattywar have of late been distinguished rather for their domestic disputes and internal complications, than for good works of the class we have just mentioned. We understand that it has been found expedient to create a local tribunal, or court of arbitration, to settle the difficulties between the Princes and their Bhyads, or kinsmen. It is stated that the Political Agent is now engaged in the constitution of such a tribunal, upon a plan that will at once enlist the co-operation of the Princes themselves, and will at the same time ensure justice between them and the opposite parties.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.

THE S.S. CARTAGO NOVA, 1,336 tons, Captain W. Reid, arrived on Saturday from London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Lieutenant and Mrs H L Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs P L Heffernan, Mr C Brenster, Mrs Mallet, and Miss E Edge.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Simla, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Sharp and five children.
For Brindisi—Mr McCallum.

THEFT OF OPIUM.

ON Friday last Chooneeram Jaisraj and four or five other Marwaree merchants missed from their godowns in the Fort 760 balls of opium, worth about Rs. 7,100. The police are making diligent enquiries so as to trace the robbers.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. ORCHIS, 1,130 tons, Captain M. Crawford, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo, and Mrs. Sullivan as a passenger.

THE s. s. CHEVIOT, 764 tons, Captain W. Tate, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,050 bales of cotton, 73 cwts. of coffee, and 228½ cwts. of pepper.

THE SHIP CITY OF YORK, 1,194 tons, Captain M. Auld, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,916½ bales of cotton, 167 bales of wool, 999¼ cwts. of gall, 170 cwts. of coiryarn, and 350 cwts. of hemp.

THE s. s. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Merillo, sailed on Saturday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,028 bales of cotton, 12¾ cwts. of coffee, 135½ cwts. of tin, and passengers whose names appeared in Saturday's paper.

THE s. s. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Shekleton, Captain and Mrs. Grant, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Wittkugal, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. A. Ross, and twenty-six deck passengers.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A (SO-CALLED) VETERINARY SURGEON.

At the Fort Police Court, on Friday, a Parsee, named Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate and charged one George Francis with cheating.

Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee said—I am one of the partners of the firm of Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co., Europe shopkeepers, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort. On the 20th instant (Mar.), a man calling himself George Francis, and stating he was veterinary surgeon to the Bombay Municipality, came to our shop and ordered wine and a quantity of oilmanstores, &c., of the value of about Rs. 300 altogether. He then went away and came again yesterday and asked to be allowed to take away the goods he had ordered, promising to pay for them this morning if I would call at his house in Chowpatty. I, on this representation, allowed him to take away the goods, and I went to his house at Chowpatty this morning, when I learnt that he had suddenly left the place last night. From enquiries I have made I have reason to believe that the person herein mentioned as having given his name as George Francis has been obtaining goods from other parties under the name of Veterinary Surgeon Webb, and that he left Bombay last night by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Surat or some other place upcountry. I charge him with cheating my firm in respect of the goods abovementioned, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. The magistrate ordered a warrant to issue as applied for.

MURDER OF A HINDOO GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Bechur Jeewun. The accused is aged about twenty years, and was charged before the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad with the murder of a girl, aged about four years, named Jeewee. One evening the girl was playing with two other children and shortly afterwards she was missing. Search was made for her, and on the same night her body was found in a hole close to a shed belonging to one Koda Jetha. The accused, who was near the spot at the time, was seized and made over to the police. When placed before the magistrate he confessed having cut the throat of the girl with a knife for the sake of her ornaments, which were worth about Rs. 20. He further asserted that when he committed the act he was not in his senses.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, before Mr. F. D. Melvill, acting Session Judge, the accused, who had been committed by Mr. G. F. N. Grant, full-power magistrate in the Ahmedabad District, was placed at the bar and charged, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murder, in causing the death of a girl, aged about four years, named Jeewee, daughter of Ajoo Jetha.

The Session Judge, in giving decision, said—The accused Bechur Jeewa is charged with murder and claims to be tried. The facts are very few and simple. A little girl, Jeewee, aged four years, was missing one evening. People went out to look for her, and her grandmother, accompanied by Kandas, and followed by one Gulla, came upon accused burying something in a hole in an enclosure close to a shed belonging to one Koda Jetha. He was seized, and from the hole was taken out the body of the girl in question, with her throat cut from ear to ear. These facts are proved in the most conclusive way. The prisoner admitted his guilt subsequently to the police jemadar, and produced the knife with which, he said, he had committed the murder, from where it was concealed under an earthen pot or vessel. He also pointed out to the jemadar the place in Koda's house where he committed the murder, the ground and some things lying about being, on examination, found to be stained with blood. The grandmother says that Jeewee was playing just before she was missed with two other children named Dhoolia and Gunglee. These children have been examined. They are only about five years old, but they gave their evidence very clearly, to the effect that, on the day they last saw Jeewee they were playing with her in Koda's shed, when Bechur came in and turned them out, taking Jeewee into the house. Gunglee saw him about the same time sharpening a a knife against the wall. The body as well as the articles produced were examined by the hospital assistant. There can be no doubt of the cause of death, even by the other evidence produced; and the medical evidence establishes the fact that the wood, knife, &c., were stained with blood. Before the magistrate, the accused admitted his guilt. Before this Court he denies everything and merely says he was beaten and made to confess. There can be no doubt about his guilt. What his object was is not very clear; he may have intended to remove the ornaments (value at the most only about Rs. 20) afterwards; but it is difficult to understand why he should not have done this before attempting to bury the body. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged.

The accused's statement before the committing magistrate was as follows:—"I am by a caste a Bhoee; my age is about 20 years; I am a cultivator and reside at Oodhud, talooka Duskrowee. Did you cut this girl's throat? Yes, I did.—Whose daughter is she? Jetha Ajoo's, a palledar.—Where did you cut her throat? In Khoda Jetha's house.—What was the girl's name? Jeewee.—Did any one assist you in cutting Jeewee's throat? No, I was alone.—Why did you cut her throat? I lost my senses and cut her throat for the sake of her silver anklets.—Did you take the anklets? No.—Why not? I intended to take them when it became dark.—What did you cut her throat with? A knife.—Where is the knife? I gave it up to the Sircar.—How old was the girl? Four years.—When did you cut her throat? Yesterday.—At what time? At sun-set.—After cutting her throat, did you take the body away or leave it in the house? I left it in the house.—Was there any one in the house but you when you cut her throat? No.—Do you make this confession of your own accord, or from some one having prompted you? Of my own accord. What was to happen has happened."

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2ND APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st April, 6-46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd April, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st April, 7-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st April, 10-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st April, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 27 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 2nd April, 5-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 18 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 45	0 1
,, Calcutta	0 32	0 3
,, Galle	12 12	11 59

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st April, 6-46 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st April, 2-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st April, 7-26 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd April, 9-25 A.M.; America via via Russia, 2nd April, 5 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

HENDERSON'S AND JONES' GINS.

THE following has been sent to us for publication:—We, the undersigned, cotton agents at Oomrawuttee, having been present yesterday at a public trial with Jones' and Henderson's Gins in the Mofussil Company's Factory here, think it but fair to all parties concerned to state publicly the result.

Length of trial, 30 minutes.

Kupas used, Oomrawuttee Jerry.

Mr. Henderson's Gin, fed by Mr. Henderson. Outturn of clean cotton in 30 minutes, 21¼ lbs. Cotton perfectly clean and free from seed. Staple uninjured. No seed broken, and seed thoroughly clean.

Mr. Jones' Gin, fed by Mr. Butler from Mr. Robb's Factory at Broach. Outturn of clean cotton in 30 minutes, 16½ lbs. Cotton full of broken seed, and therefore quite spoiled. In seed box half the seed was broken, also many seeds with half the fibre sticking to them.

J. DOUGALL, Mofussil Company.
AUG. BREUE.
HERMANN ABELL.
A. W. CAMPBELL.

Oomrawuttee, 31st March 1871.

THE SESSIONS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to suggest for the consideration of the Chief Justice of the High Court that it would be a great boon to many jurymen directed to attend at the April Sessions, fixed to commence on the 10th instant, if the date of opening were altered to Wednesday the 12th. This would enable those who are solely dependent on the fixed holidays for relaxation from work, and desire and need a change, to run away from Bombay for the six days of the Easter vacation sanctioned by Government.—Yours, &c.,

B.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. P. McArthur appended to his note in your issue of Friday an extract from the specification of the Hydraulic Cotton Press which he claims to have invented. The following sentence occurs in that extract:—"I was however invited to bring it for discussion at some future session."

If he had said "next session," viz., that of 1866, he would have been correct, as will be seen from the following extract from the minutes of the meeting held on 22nd April 1865:—"That as Mr. McArthur's invention was not submitted before the 3rd of March, as the rules required, the committee cannot proceed with the consideration of its merits. But thinking highly of the invention they would request Mr. McArthur's permission to retain the papers for the next session."

A.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY AT MADRAS.

BURNING OF THE BARQUE VERONICA.

THE following judgment was, on 30th March, delivered by Mr. T. G. Clarke (Madras) in the enquiry into the destruction by fire of the barque Veronica:—

"The British barque Veronica, of 374 tons, belonging to Mr. White, of South Shields, commanded by Captain J. C. Greenor, appears, after discharging a cargo of coals at Aden, to have proceeded to Cochin, and there taken in a partial lading of fish oil and coir yarn. She then went on to Madras, where her loading was completed by a cargo of cotton, indigo, skins, and mirabolans. On February 21st, 1871, the Veronica sailed from Madras to London, and all went well until about 3 a. m., on March 6th, when the vessel was suddenly discovered to be on fire, in the neighbourhood of the cabin. On the matter being reported to the commander, who was then on deck resting in his chair, all hands were at once called out, and by direction of Captain Greenor, the carpenter took down the fore-bulkhead of the cabin with a view to ascertain where the fire was. After the removal of the bulk-head smoke was observed and smelt, but no traces of actual fire was visible. The after-hatch was then removed, upon which much smoke escaped, but no fire could be seen. By order of the commander, the hatch was then closed again, and well covered with spare sails, and as smoke was observed to issue from the chain locker pipes, these were covered over also, as well as every other aperture of ventilation with the object to smother the fire if possible. The captain did not deem it advisable or of service to either scuttle the vessel or flood the decks with water, as from the heated state of the decks, and smoke issuing from the scuppers through the coverings of hatches, the fire appeared to be on the increase, the boats were got out supplied with water and provisions, and made fast astern in charge of boat-keepers. The position where the disaster happened the captain calculated to be in lat. 5° 41' N., long. 85° 0' E. Julius Nare Point (Ceylon), W. N. W., distant 240 miles. At daylight a look-out was kept aloft for passing vessels, and at about 7 A.M. one was seen some 20 miles off, and the Veronica was steered to intercept her, signals of distress were also made to attract attention to her burning state. By noon the vessels had got close together, when the crew and the medical officer's men of the ship Planet of London, bound to Madras from the Mauritius. The captain of that vessel was sent for, and he came on board the Veronica, upon which after survey of the vessel, and after deliberate consultation between the two commanders the saving of the burning ship was considered hopeless, as it was evident that she was on fire fore and aft, and loaded with a most inflammable cargo. Efforts were then directed towards saving what was practicable and transhipment of whatever could be moved was carried on the Planet amid much suffering by the crew from heat and smoke, the latter being so overpowering as often to completely stupify the workers. By 6 P.M. it was found impossible to remain any longer on board the Veronica, so Captain Greenor proceeded to the Planet with the remainder of his crew, where a portion, with the chief officer had previously gone, to receive the articles saved. After receiving the last of the crew on board, the Planet remained for some time in the vicinity of the Veronica, but on perceiving her burst out into flames, and that her total destruction was inevitable, proceeded on her own course to Madras. At 7 A.M. on March 7th, a sudden dense cloud of smoke was observed which was concluded to represent the last of the Veronica. All hands with a good supply of their clothes were received on board the Planet and landed at Madras. No cause of suspicions of the cargo having taken fire appears to have arisen previous to the time when it unmistakeably shewed itself early on the morning of March 6th. Due care seems to have been exercised in the use of lights, and the galley fire was so situated as to preclude all danger of it being the source. Neither were there any spirits on board to tempt entrances into the hold. According to the evidence given, coir yarn was freely stowed among and in close contact with all the three tiers of fish oil. It is shewn that by oil being brought up by the pumps, that leakage occurred among the oil casks, and the loose oil coming in close contact with the coir yarn, and the working of the vessel which must have caused friction, is in our judgment the prime cause of the spontaneous combustion, and in this opinion we are strengthened by a reference to "Stevens on Strange," a work of authority, wherein it is stated that oils in contact with vegetable fibres are liable to cause ignition of the latter articles.

"Captain Greenor in his examination before us acknowledged that he was fully aware of this important fact, and he cannot therefore conceive how he could have manifested such reckless indifference to serious and dangerous consequences that were sure to follow, from the indiscriminate storage of the oil and the coir yarn together. After taking into consideration all the circumstances brought to light in this enquiry, while acknowledging that all that could be done to save the vessel after she was on fire was done, yet we cannot overlook the fact of the wrongful act on the part of the captain and his default, viz., wrongful act, permitting the oil and coir yarn with a full knowledge of the dangerous consequences likely to ensue, to be stowed as they were, and default by his having neglected to take proper care and precaution to guard against the possibility of fire. We then deem it our duty to suspend his certificate for six calendar months. As regards Mr. Eddie, the chief mate, we have it in evidence that some of the bales of cotton were stowed in the hold while in a wet condition; and this too against the respectful remonstrance of Brown, an able seamen, who spoke from his past experience, and pointed out the danger that was likely to follow from this act of indiscretion. We deem it our duty to suspend his certificate for three calendar months."

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual business meeting of the Bombay Education Society, and the yearly gathering, also, of the supporters of the institution to witness the presentation of prizes to the children in the schools, took place on Friday afternoon. First the subscribers met, the Right Rev. Bishop Douglas in the chair, when the annual report was adopted and directors were named. The gentlemen who retired by rotation were Dr. Ward, Dr. Joynt, Messrs. G. Foggo, F. H. Souter, H. M. Birdwood, W. Loudon, and T. W. Orr; and those appointed in their place as directors, by the greatest number of votes on the papers which had been circulated, were, the Hon. A. R. Scoble, Colonel Hatch, Professor Candy, Messrs. Loudon, Birdwood, Reid, and Jacomb. Whilst the business was being transacted the children were being marshalled upstairs and visitors were dropping in to witness the presentation of the prizes. The Bishop presided at that also, supported by Rear-Admiral Cookburn and party, and by a goodly number of other ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were of the usual nature. The children sang a number of songs under the conductorship of Mr. Walters, the head master. Right well they did it too. "The Echoes," perhaps, was the most interesting, and no wonder, for it was such an animated piece—why, little echoes were said to have been afterwards seen rolling into the room in white jackets. In the course of the proceedings, the secretary, Captain Walshe, read the annual report on the operations of the society and the state of the school. That showed that the state of the pupils was quite satisfactory, and that the tone of the reports by the inspectors was improved. But all will be seen in the report which we subjoin,—here we need only say that Lady Westropp presented the prizes to the girls, and the Bishop those to the boys, and that after a short address by the Chairman (reported below) the proceedings terminated with the children singing "God save the Queen."

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for the last year was as follows:—

The directors of the Bombay Education Society present to the subscribers the report of their proceedings during the fifty-sixth year of the institution. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,04,346-11-11. The expenditure has been Rs. 1,01,361-14-3, being less by Rs. 14,602-13-7 than that of the previous year. The saving has been effected mainly by the amalgamation of the Poona Branch Infant School with the girls' school at Byculla; which change is referred to in another portion of this report. The average number of boarders in the schools during the year has been 303. On the 31st December the strength was—boys' school 140, girls' school 149. The discharges have amounted to 51. The admissions have numbered forty-six. Of these, 22 are children of soldiers, but under the restrictive rules laid down, four children only out of the whole number were found to be eligible for the benefits of the Military Asylum. The remainder were admitted on the Society's own foundation. It will thus be seen that the responsibility hitherto undertaken by Government for the children of soldiers has practically fallen on the Bombay Education Society's funds, and that the strain must from month to month become more severe as the children at present in the Military Asylum attain the age for discharge and quit the institution, leaving their places to be filled up (if at all) by children admitted on the society's own foundation. The effect of the application of the present Military Asylum rules and of the order for the cessation of the enrolment of new subscribers has been pointed out to Government; and in the interests of the soldier's child it is earnestly to be hoped that Government will speedily take steps for the re-organization of the Military Asylum scheme. The health of the children during the past year has been excellent. There have been no deaths. Government kindly placed the barracks at Khandalla at the disposal of the society during the past hot season. The schools were accordingly sent there, and both the children and the staff benefited greatly by the change of air and scene. The children in the schools on the 31st December 1870 may be classified as follows:—In the Military Asylum, supported by Government, 91; on the Bombay Education Society's foundation, paid for by parents or guardians, 2; under full, but not less than half, cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the society) 3; below half but not less than quarter cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the society) 37; number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of from R. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians (the whole remaining cost being borne by the society) 12—total 54; on the society's free list, 150—grand total, 298. It will thus be seen that the society entirely supports 150 destitute children, and that 52 more are in great part dependent on its funds, the general average monthly sum received on account of these fifty-two children being only equal to one-fourth of the cost of maintenance. During the year under report the names of 90 children have been added to the free list, and many others have been admitted at rates of payment so low that they too are practically indebted to the society for their support. The doors of the institution are ever open to cases of real distress, the records for the past four years showing that applications on behalf of orphan and actually destitute European children are never refused, and the directors cannot but think that a simple statement of these facts, coupled with the figures given in the preceding paragraph will be sufficient to ensure the support of all into whose hands this report may fall. The contributions by the public, including the church collections, have amounted to Rs. 5,488-8-7—a sum equal to nineteen or twenty days' expenditure only. Whilst tendering their cordial thanks to those gentlemen by whose liberality the sum named has been collected, and especially to the Rev. the chaplains of Ahmedabad, Byculla, Kolapore, and Sattara, for their kind assistance at their respective stations—the directors would venture to press upon the notice of the European community at large the utter inadequacy of the amount contributed by the public in support of this, the most ancient, as well as the most extensive charitable institution of the presidency. The society has no endowment fund, and the yearly interest of the various small trust funds amount to Rs. 2,700 only. It is hardly right to say that Government can be asked to contribute subscription of Rs. 5 per month in aid of the cost of maintenance of some of the children on the society's foundation, but as this grant extends to a portion of the children only, and as such a sum is less than one-fifth of the cost of maintenance, it is to the liberality of the public, and mainly to the profits to be derived from the printing establishment connected with the institution to which the society must look for the means of supporting the large and increasing number of destitute children borne on the free list. The schools also receive day-scholars. Those parents who are in receipt of good salaries are charged Rs. 7 per month for each child. For those who show that they are unable to pay that amount the charge is reduced as may be necessary, down to one rupee per month; and the children of the poor are educated altogether without charge, books, &c., &c., being found by the society. The infant school was removed from Poona to Byculla in the month of June. The directors were fully alive to the many advantages which Poona possessed, and the change was not made without much consideration. Owing to the purchase by the authorities of the "Bishop's School" of the house so long occupied by the infant branch establishment, as mentioned in a former report, it became necessary to remove to other premises. It was not easy to find a suitable house, and the one which eventually was engaged was before long reported on by the surgeon as being very unhealthy. Finding it impossible to obtain better accommodation except at a cost altogether beyond the means of the society, and also finding the general expenses of keeping up a separate establishment at Poona a very heavy charge in the present state of the society's income, the directors determined on amalgamating the infant branch with the girls' school at Byculla. The superintendent had previously resigned her appointment, and the services of the other members of the Poona staff have since been dispensed with as opportunity offered. A very considerable saving has thus been effected, and the medical officer's report shows that the health of the children has not suffered by the change. Mr. Chatfield, Educational Inspector, Central Division, examined the boys' and girls' schools shortly before the Christmas vacation. He reports favourably on the girls' school, stating that under standard I "the whole is very good," and that the classes under the other standards had been "well" and "carefully taught in all subjects," and generally that "the girls throughout the school answered with intelligence," and that he was "very favourably impressed with the order and discipline observable." Mr. Chatfield concludes this portion of his report by expressing his opinion that under the revised standards about to come into operation the school will be able to teach beyond standard 3, as the average age of the girls is high for the present standards. With this view the directors concur, and have no doubt that the head mistress will be able to present some of the elder girls under a higher standard at the next examination. Miss Watson, the present head mistress, has had charge of the school for one year, and the directors have every reason for being satisfied with the progress made, and for anticipating good results during the current year under her painstaking and judicious management. As was remarked in the last report changes in the educational staff are always inconvenient, and detrimental to progress, and for some time past the school has been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect. Miss Watson has had great difficulties to contend against. Soon after she had she arrived when the second mistress left the school on marriage, and although measures were taken for the engagement of a competent mistress in England, the post as yet remains unfilled. It is, however, expected that a mistress selected by the gentleman who has been good enough to undertake that duty in England will arrive in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Chatfield's report on the boys' school is also satisfactory. He gives the exact results of the examinations under each standard from 1 to 5, and remarks especially on the knowledge of mathematics possessed by the various classes, describing the mathematics and the euclid under the higher standards as "extremely good," and again that "the school deserves praise for mathematics and good writing throughout." Under standards 4 and 5, Latin was taken up as the "second language" by all the boys, except one who took up Marathi and passed in it; and in the second language 68·75 per cent of the boys presented were passed by the inspector, and the results of the examination under the other headings are recorded in a manner which shows that the school is progressing under the able management of the present head master, who is deserving of much credit for the good results effected by him during the past three years. Mr. Thomas, the second master, has also done good work, and the directors think it right to record their high appreciation of the faithful manner in which he has for so many years continued to perform the onerous duties of his post. Where in the opinion of the inspector faults still exist they are pointed out, and Mr. Chatfield again dwells upon the necessity for additional help in order to make the school staff complete. The directors having duly considered the matter, have determined on appointing a fourth master, and they trust that the wisdom of the step will be proved by the increased efficiency of the school. The standards laid down by Government have lately been revised and with the increase of the teaching staff before mentioned there will be no difficulty in taking the pupil teachers and any other capable boys up to the standard required for matriculation at the University of Bombay. Owing however to the peculiar nature of the institution the boys usually leave school at a very early age, and at the present time there are no boys in the school (pupil teachers excepted) who are prepared to study under the more advanced standards. The following extract from the directors' report for the year 1869 fully explains this matter:—"It will be observed that Mr. Chatfield remarks on the fact of standard 4 being the highest taught in the school, and expresses strongly his opinion that the fifth standard should be proceeded with. The fact is that the circumstances of the school must be fully understood before any decision can be arrived at on this subject; at the present moment there are no boys left in the school wherewith to form a fifth standard class, even if such were desired—the pupil teachers are of course excepted, they being instructed in a class by themselves. It is found that the tastes of the boys of which this school consists, lead them to prefer being apprenticed to mechanical trades in the railway or other workshops, to pursuing their studies under the higher standards with the view of obtaining employment in offices; and having regard to the class to which the boys belong, it is probable that there is a far better opening for them in such trades than would be the case if they entered life as clerks. The consequence of this state of feeling amongst the boys is, that so soon as they pass under standard 4, their friends remove them from the school; and of those who so passed at the examination recently held, there are none now available to study under standard 5. In the event of there at any time being any clever boy who wished to serve his full time in the school, and who had passed under standard 4, special arrangements would of course be made." At the request of the Bishop of Bombay the Rev. A. O. Hardy undertook the examination of the schools in religious subjects. His report will be found in the appendix. The report on the examination of the pupil teachers by Mr. Jarrett, acting principal Elphinstone High School, is also appended. The whole number of the boys' teachers, and four out of the six girls' teachers, passed. Colonel W. S. Hatch, R.A., resigned the office of honorary treasurer in the month of May, and H. M. Birdwood, Esq., C.S., accepted the post; Mr. Birdwood, however, finding that the duties required more time than he was able to bestow on them, also resigned shortly afterwards, upon which Dr. A. M. Rogers was kind enough to undertake the duties, and he now occupies the office in question. To Colonel Hatch the directors at the time expressed their deep regret that he was unable to continue to afford the society the great benefit of his advice and assistance, and they tendered to him their cordial thanks for the very valuable and constant services rendered by him to the society for so many years. The thanks of the society are also due to Mr. Birdwood for having taken temporary charge of the duties of treasurer at considerable inconvenience to himself. During the year under report the Council has lost the services of one of its most valuable members, Mr. J. Cameron, who proceeded to England in the month of August last. As a director of the society, as a member of the managing committee, and for some time as secretary, Mr. Cameron rendered services to the schools which it will be difficult to replace. His professional knowledge as an engineer he also at all times placed freely at the disposal of the society. To Mr. Cameron the thanks of the subscribers are eminently due. The consignment of iron cots for the schools which were spoken of in the last report as being expected to arrive from England came to hand duly, and they have been taken into use. Beyond these, no special purchases have been made; but the stock of books, furniture, &c. &c., has been fully kept up. The industrial system introduced into the girls' school, and which has been spoken of in the reports for the two past years, continues to work well, the entire domestic duties of the school being performed by the children under the supervision of competent matrons. It is not claimed that a direct financial saving is thereby effected, as the amount saved in the item of wages to cooks, &c. &c., is fully counterbalanced by the cost of the necessary appliances, and the pay of a kitchen matron to supervise the arrangements. But the entire absence of men cooks and other native servants is felt to be a great advantage. Their presence was long regarded as an evil, and was only suffered because of the supposed difficulties of effecting a change. These have ever were soon overcome when the matter was taken in hand, and there is no doubt that the knowledge of domestic duties and the habits of industry acquired by the girls will prove useful to them in after life. To the willing efforts and untiring zeal of Miss Montague, the house-keeper, who under the head mistress is immediately responsible for the due performance of all domestic duties, the successful working of the system is in no small degree due. The printing office report will be found in the appendix. It speaks for itself, and is a standing record that the business of the press is conducted in a manner approved of by the public at large. The directors have recently procured from England steam machinery of approved description, and they trust that even increased support from the public will be the result. Mr. Frith observes that the work done has without exception increased in each successive year since the press was established. The directors must consider as most creditable to the management of Mr. Firth, and they wish to record their high appreciation of the services rendered by him during the past twenty-three years. The acknowledgments of the Council are also due to Mr. Kingsmill for the zeal and ability displayed by him in the discharge of his duties, especially whilst

A "WIGGING."

From two orders published in the *Madras Standard*, we observe that Government have been called upon to settle certain differences that have arisen between the Collector of the Kistna District, and the Superintending Engineer of the Second Division. Under present rules, executive officers of the Public Works Department have to forward monthly progress reports of local funds works to the Collectors, who incorporate them in their own returns to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Boswell, the Collector of the Kistna District, finding incorrect entries in some of the progress reports, applied for information regarding them to range officers direct, and on one occasion he issued a circular to them in the District Gazette. Colonel Moberly, the Superintending Engineer, construed this course into an undue interference with the Department of Public Works on Mr. Boswell's part, who addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject. On a reference to Colonel Moberly he replied that as Mr. Boswell assumed powers over Public Works officers which he did not possess, he thought it necessary to take the course he had done. The Board explained that it was the duty of Collectors to call for explanation if they noticed unauthorized expenditure in progress reports, but pointed out that this should be done through the Superintending Engineer. Mr. Boswell was also reminded that when corresponding with officers of the Public Works Department he was addressing officials who were not his subordinates, and that he should endeavour to preserve that cordial understanding and co-operation with the Superintending Engineer which was so essential to the interests both of the public service and of the people.

On the 10th January last, Government, to whom Mr. Boswell appealed, issued an order, From which it appears that they had before them some of the cases which led to the above differences. In these papers they say that the conduct of Lieut. A. C. Smith appears prominently in a most unfavourable light, and had not the services of that officer been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief preparatory to returning to England for a tour of home duty, the Government would have felt it necessary to have marked their displeasure by removing him from the Kistna District. The Government have seen with much dissatisfaction the very injudicious and irritating part taken by Colonel Moberly, in the misplaced support he has given to his subordinate, even when Lieutenant Smith had no justification for his behaviour, as well as in the other matters in dispute with Mr. Boswell. It is incumbent on all members of the department to take care not to put themselves in opposition or antagonism to the revenue officers of the district in which they are serving, but to co-operate with those officers in a frank and friendly manner. Colonel Moberly has on various occasions shown a disregard of this obligation, and His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary now to warn him that the Government will continue to observe his future course in his relations with the revenue authorities with close attention, and that if it is not marked by a ready and friendly co-operation for the advancement of the public interest, he will be reduced from the grade of Superintending Engineer and never be employed again in that capacity. The Government at the same time deemed it proper to record their disapproval of the course taken by Mr. Boswell in publishing in the District Gazette a circular order addressed to the subordinates of another department.

It was not long before Government were again called upon to interfere in another difference between the same officials, for on the 30th January, or only twenty days after the date of the above order, Colonel Moberly was called upon for an explanation of his proceedings in connection with the leasing out of the fisheries in tank and tide waters. In an order dated 15th instant, Government acknowledging Colonel Moberly's reply observe that as it appears that the Superintending Engineer has not asserted any right in opposition to the revenue authorities either to lease out fisheries or to collect their rents, but has simply followed a practice introduced by his predecessors seemingly with the concurrence of the Collector, and was ready to discontinue it as soon as he found Mr. Boswell objected to it, the Government accepted Colonel Moberly's explanations and exonerated him from blame. The Governor-in-Council resolved, however, to point out both to Colonel Moberly and to Mr. Boswell that it is their duty by a constantly courteous correspondence and friendly personal co-operation to adjust all matters in which they have, as the heads of their respective departments in the district a common interest that their own time and that of Government ought not to be wasted by controversies about trifles, and that the Government confidently expect that a good understanding will prevail between them, as without that the public service cannot fail to suffer.—*Madras Times*, March 30.

AN INDIAN NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The lateness of the mail renders it impossible for us (*Friend of India*, Mar. 30,) to give the whole of "An Indian Night in the House of Commons," just to hand, but there is one part of it that we cannot withhold for a week. Our correspondent ("S.") says:—"It is half past four, notices of motion are on, and already the speakers', the strangers' and the Ladies' galleries are filled. The Peers' gallery is filling. There comes a Mussulman pensioner whose bearing in English society has led everybody, and the India House above all, to long fervently that he would return to the amenities of Moorshedabad. He has thoroughly disgusted London with the lionising of orientals, and so far has done good. The so-called Nawab Nazim of Bengal and one of his sons take their place in the front seat of the peers' gallery, attended by some one from the India Office. Soon a few Westminster boys troop in, in cap and gown, exercising the ancient privilege of the school. Then comes another Mussulman, a humble-looking person whom I fail to recognise, but who is ascertained to be one Syad Ahmed Hussain. A Malay and a fezzed Turk are the other representatives of the East. In the speaker's gallery beside me may be recognised, besides officials like Dr. Forbes Watson and Mr. Danvers, Sir C. Hobhouse, Mr. Erskine, late of Bombay, Mr. Brereton, late of the Great Indian Railway, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Geddes, a Bengal civilian, and some others. The house is now so crowded that members are driven up to their own gallery, and soon the ruddy manly face of Lord Lorne attracts the attention of the strangers' gallery. Mr. Grant Duff's motion that the house go into committee on the East India revenue accounts is the first on the paper, but soon it is known that Mr. Disraeli means to bait Mr. Gladstone by calling attention to the provisions of the treaty of Paris relative to the Black Sea. If this gives rise to a debate farewell to Indian finance this night. I have heard Mr. Disraeli speak more eloquently when he was in office last, but never more unscrupulously. With an easy air as if in his club, and with an affectation of suave politeness which reminded one of Charles Matthews in some of his characters, he culled passages from the blue-book really referring to Prince Gortschakoff's note, which even Bismarck declared must lead to war, but applied by the speaker to something totally different. Mr. Gladstone, as is his wont, sat busily following the speaker and turning up the pages of the blue-book, while submitting to the most exquisite taunts, blandly delivered, as to his position among the small but distinguished coterie of Peelites in 1856. After an hour's baiting he sprang to his feet and began to speak with suppressed indignation. His challenge to the other side to make the question of changing the date of a letter from Sir Spencer Robinson a subject of motion in the House was splendidly delivered, and then throwing aside all restraint he exposed and demolished the "paltry and contemptible artifice" of Mr. Disraeli amid the cheers of his side of the House. His triumph was complete, but it might have been gained, as Lord Palmerston would have gained it, by the use of lighter weapons, Mr. Disraeli's easy attitude and amused look at his opponent's wrath reminded me of what he once said amid the laughter of the whole House, that it was only the array of boxes between him and his foe which prevented the latter from springing at his throat. The matter dropped, and by 5 o'clock the House trooped out to dinner preceded by Mr. Disraeli. When Mr. Grant Duff rose to speak there were still about sixty members however and Mr. Gladstone kept his seat for another hour. As he left Mr. Disraeli returned, so that for at least three hours one of the two leaders was present. Mr. Grant Duff speaks clearly, but his voice, like Mr. George Campbell's, lacks that musical note of pathetic key which so often gives the power of interesting an audience to far more ordinary men. The Under-Secretary of State had evidently been discomposed by the latest telegraphic summary from India of the state of the finances, for he spoke with a degree of hesitation such as he objected to in Sir Charles Wood that nature had denied to that Secretary of State the gift of articulate speech. The moment however that he left the region of figures, he was clear and intelligent, and compelled attention by his breadth of view and picturesqueness of style. He had not resumed his seat before at least six members started up eager to catch the eye of Mr. Dodson, Mr. Massey's successor as chairman of committees. The preference was of course given to the other side of the House, to Mr. Cave, member for Shoreham, who was sitting beside Mr. Disraeli, by whom he had been complimented a few nights before as certain to form a most valuable member of the Indian committee. At somewhat too great length, this tall, West Indian proprietor, revelled in detail the items of revenue and expenditure in a most business-like way and with considerable modesty and common sense. He was followed by Mr. Fowler, who had evidently been "coached" by some one who believes that the more money spent on public works the better, but who had most conscientiously studied such questions as that of the opium monopoly and the Madras army. Then came Sir C. Wingfield, who is justly recognised as an authority on Indian affairs. His speaking is somewhat jerky, but his facts are almost always accurate and his views clear and emphatic. He seemed to me to assign too much influence to the India Office in the Government of India, but, whatever his views, and they are generally sound, he is of great value to India in the House, and I hope he will long have a seat there. Mr. Eastwick followed on the Conservative side and Mr. Dickinson on the Liberal. Both seemed to understand that our feudatories do not at present bear their proper share of the financial burden. The latter, who stated that as he had made a fortune in India he owed all his duty to its people, spoke for more than half an hour with an almost fatal fluency. The few reporters left in their gallery looked after him in vain, and *The Times* has cut him down to half a column. Those who know Mr. Dickinson when he was Collector of Mirzapore, would not have expected him to speak with such force and fluency. Sir F. Goldsmid, a name not unknown in India, condemned the new Civil Engineering College as, I find all educational authorities do here, because it sets up a monopoly. Sir David Wedderburn, a young Scotch member of Bombay antecedents, spent six months in India in 1865 and promises to be a valuable Indian member. Sir T. Bazley represents the stereotyped Manchester view which Mr. Cave had satirized, Mr. Haviland Burke cried for more public works, Sir J. Elphinstone, formerly of the Indian Navy, followed, and Mr. Macfie, a Liverpool merchant and the member for Leith, wound up the talk by the proposal that the public and reporters should be admitted to the meetings of the Indian Council, of which all members of Parliament should be unpaid members.

I confess that, after sitting for seven hours, I broke down before this point was reached and sought a very late dinner. Mr. Dickinson's "diarrhœa of words" had completed my exhaustion. I did not, therefore, hear the reply of Mr. Grant Duff which "The Times" summarised only "as a reply almost as long as his original speech." But the galleries kept surprisingly full till close on midnight.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

In December last the ship Marion Renny left Fiji for a trading voyage among the Line islands. On the 22nd she reached Anouda, where the natives sent word that several inhabitants wished to leave the island. On the following morning the skipper, four boys, and one adult of the crew went on shore. As they were leaving the ship, the chief mate asked the skipper if "he had not better take his revolver?" "Oh, no," was the reply. "I have been here before; they all know me." As the boat left the schooner, two canoes with about twelve men in each put off from the shore, the boats passing each other when about half way. The skipper and his party were seen to land and pass into the jungle—some natives appeared, pushed the ship's boat away from the land, and followed the Europeans. The Europeans were of course never seen alive again. Meanwhile the two canoes had reached the ship, their crews had come on board, and a friendly conversation was progressing, when suddenly an attack was made upon the ship's company. The mate was killed at a blow, the second mate shot down where he stood, and every other men received wounds more or less serious from spears or clubs. The steward and a native managed, however, to reach the gun-room, came up on deck armed with muskets, and shot three of the savages, the remainder scrambling over the ship's side as fast as they could and rowing for the shore. Those on board who were capable of exertion now slipped the anchor cable and stood away. Next day one of the two white men left on board *went mad*, and shot the steward and a native seaman. The remainder of the crew, natives, seized him, held him in confinement over him. His wounds were mortifying, he was quite mad, their own lives were in danger, and so his legs were lashed together, and he was flung overboard. After a very stormy passage the survivors reached home.

MILITARY AMENITIES.

By the way, those who object to this title, as not exactly expressing the kind of wandering or random recollections—military *obiter dicta* that these things are—amongst which objectors I am myself, must allow that, however rough and rude my remarks have been, they have been very patterns of good manners compared with "legislative amenities" as lately given to the public in the Council of the Governor-General of India. I wrote of senior officers bullying or insulting junior ones, not of officers of the same rank bullying and insulting one another. Colonel A. and Colonel B. might each be equally hard upon Ensign C., but neither of these great chiefs would black guard one another in public. They only did so in private, just as ladies kiss each other with gushing feminine warmth when visiting, and afterwards, in their pure domestic circles, talk of the objects of their embrace in the true spirit of Judas Iscariot. Military men—of equal rank—go upon the wise principle that dog should not eat dog. The digestion of ladies, however, is of a more cannibalistic nature, and they therefore delight sometimes in preying upon one another—but, as I have said, not in public, like the members of the Governor-General's Council—like Messrs. Stephen, Strachey, Ellis, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It would be very indecent if they did. An observance of the forms and rules of polite society is always necessary, even when talking of people you hate or despise. I remember when quartered in a very northern town of "Great Britain," a General coming to inspect us, accompanied by a friend—a General of equal rank—both Generals being by tradition old and sworn friends. They had both served in the Peninsula under Wellington, and had shared in the "crowning mercy" of Waterloo. Their reputation had reached us long before they themselves did, and we welcomed them as two of the most gallant soldiers who fought under the lion flag of England in the field, and as two of the most astounding liars who ever sat in front of a table cloth in the mess-room. They knew each other's idiosyncracies, but one never abused the other except behind his back. After the inspection was over—and, ho! military reader, let me tell you what an inspection in those days used to be—an inspection simply of *one* pair of boots—the General's own, which was all that he looked at going up and down the ranks—the books in the Orderly Room were inspected with equal care, and the general result was, that a flaming report of the efficiency of the regiment was given in the Confidential Report, especially if the claret, at the inspection dinner, was pure Lafitte and of the best vintage. By the bye, touching upon this subject of inspection dinner wine (I have already warned you that you must be ready for all sorts of wandering and straying from the point in these loose recollections of mine), I remember Lord M——, a gallant General, not unknown in that nondescript place according to Mr. Cockerell, called "Scotland," cursing the claret at a Queen's regiment's mess, and requesting that some bottles might be borrowed from a militia mess in the neighbourhood. This was not a compliment to the regiment his Lordship was dining with, but that corps suffered severely from his Lordship's remarks regarding the bad discipline they were in. My regiment was more fortunate in knowing his Lordship's love of good claret, and we escaped such censure. We had secured a dozen or two of the very best claret that could be obtained in London. His Lordship was to dine with us upon a certain day, and inspect us upon the following morning. The usual routine of these home inspections used to be for the Generals to inspect first and dine afterwards, but this state of things somehow or another got changed, and Generals used frequently to come on an inspection tour, content to eat dinner first and inspect afterwards. It was thus with the General I am referring to—he usually tested the social capacity and powers of a regiment at the mess-table previous to inspecting it upon parade. He could drink Bacchus himself under the table, but was particularly indignant regarding anybody getting the worse for liquor, holding that every man ought to be the better for it. I have known him sit at the dinner table till nearly 2 o'clock A.M.—then retire to the anteroom for a glass of brandy and water and cigar—leave about half-past 3 or nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, and appear at daylight on parade as clean, steady, and sober as a judge—and God help the man, whether officer or soldier, who displayed the slightest trace in the morning of the previous night's debauch. His Lordship fairly sold us on one occasion of an inspection dinner. The claret we had given him after dinner was pronounced genuine "Lafitte" of a good year's vintage, and costing several hundred shillings per dozen. Now at this time, the order to which I referred in a former letter regarding mess wines was in force, and by that order we were confined to the imbibing of sherry and port—the "kitchen wines"—of a reasonable price—or claret which did not exceed the kitchen wines in expense. At dinner his Lordship praised the claret, drinking freely of it, and asked its cost. This was a bit of a puzzle to the Mess President, but after a moment's thought, he replied, "We get it by the pipe, my Lord," (we had only bought a couple of dozen bottles owing to his Lordship's inspection), "and it is a remarkably cheap wine." "What does it stand you a dozen?" inquired the General. "Sixteen shillings," hazarded the President. "Having a pipe, you can spare me a few dozens—I'll take four," blandly exclaimed his Lordship, and four dozens we had to send him, the mess receiving from him 64 shillings in exchange, and paying somewhere about £20 for the compliment. The difference was charged to every officer's wine account, and nothing said. It was first proposed to send him an inferior article, which we thought could be manufactured by the mess-man with the help of a few bottles of good wine and a sufficiency of aloes, sloe-juice, cockroaches, and other ingredients, which, according to the *savant*, go to make wine for an Englishman's palate, but we knew that his Lordship was too good a judge of liquor to be imposed upon, and as selling him might have affected our leave, we wisely consented to being sold—which His Lordship well knew we were, for he used to tell the story of the sixteen-shilling claret afterwards with much gusto.

But to my friends, the Generals: one was Lord M——, a dashing cavalry officer in the Peninsula, the other General L——, an infantry officer brought up in the same school. These two warriors were the pink of courtesy towards each other, and entertained us during dinner with lively recollections of the Peninsula and of the glorious feats which each of them performed there. Lord H—— explained to us how he had dashed through two lines of French cavalry in order to carry an urgent message from Wellington to Picton, between whom the French appeared to have got—how, there is no record in history. His Lordship assured us that he singled out the centre of the first French line, and dashing at the spaces into his horse "slap bang through it by G——." We inquired what the French did. "Wheeled about, gentlemen, and levelled a thousand carbines at me." "You must have had a miraculous escape, General?" hazarded some ensign at the table. "Not at all, my boy," was the gallant warrior's reply, "not a trigger was drawn—they dare not fire, or they would have fired into their own men in the second line behind. *I knew this, and that's why I did it.*" It was inquired of him what the second line did when he dashed through *it*. "By G——, sir, they were so astonished that it took them ten minutes to come to the right about and fire at me, and then I was out of range." General L—— was rather put out at this truthful episode which completely capped some of the thundering lies he had been telling during the evening, but before we broke up he had his "innings," and I think won. Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, was then performing in the town, and the conversation turned upon feats of conjuring. His Lordship was not to be beat upon this point. English jugglers, he said, were bunglers in comparison to some he had seen abroad. "I remember in New Zealand," said he, "seeing a half-naked tattoed Maori swallow a packet of needles and a reel of thread and bring the whole up again by G—— with every needle threaded." We had a glass of wine all round after that, just to get our breath again, which this had taken away, but General L—— did not give us time to swallow before he came out with his conjuring experience. "That's nothing," said he, turning to His Lordship, "my dear H——, do what I saw in the Cape. I recollect one day in the Bush seeing a *stark-naked* Kaffir swallow a lot of flannel in strips, and d—n me if he did not bring it up *shirts*."

It was long a dispute amongst us which was the bigger cram; we could only come to the same conclusion regarding the gallant Generals that each confidentially used to come to of the other. "One of the most dashing fellows, sir, in the Peninsula but the d—dest liar in the British army."

—*Englishman.* PENDENNIS, Major.

A PHOTOGRAPHER in Paramatta, Australia, has been sentenced two years' imprisonment, and a fine of £100, for blasphemy. The main charges against the prisoner were that he called the Bible an immoral and indecent publication, and libelled the leading personages therein, notably Moses, as being murderous and dacenite. The severity of the sentence has caused considerable excitement in Paramatta.

A YEAR OF PEACE AND PROGRESS.

The year 1870, eventful to almost every other kingdom in the world, was one of complete peace for Japan. The Empire of the Rising Sun has been quietly, almost secretly, progressing in every direction. The Mikado—that mysterious and isolated Emperor whose face, since the dynasty was founded, had never been seen by any male subject—has emerged from the isolation of his predecessors and exhibited his august features in open council, while two princes of the blood have left their country—one for the United States and one for England. The capital has been permanently fixed at Yeddo, the administration of the country has been remodelled and centralized, the railway and telegraph have been introduced, the customs tariff reorganized (albeit indifferently), the police improved, satisfactory relations established with foreigners, and the army taken in hand. On the other side of the ledger must be entered the cruel deportation of Christians which disgraced the earlier months of 1870, and the illiberal policy of the Government in their dealings with trade and commerce.—*Pioneer.*

THE COST OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The transport charge of £400,000 which we (*Englishman* of March 30) yesterday stated as being the total cost of that department for the official year 1870-71, would appear to be in the nature of an arrear charge extending over three or four years. As a fact, we apprehend that, if all the truth were known, if the India House would condescend to submit its lump-sum charge to vulgar scrutiny, it would be found that the annual cost of the so-called overland transport service touches upon £600,000. The account is not a very complicated one. So many transports, so many officers and men, so much coal; total for pay and allowances, so much, in addition to cost of material, stores, and so on. If we add to £600,000 the annual expenditure on this service, a sufficient percentage to cover the prime cost of the transport vessels and to provide for the purchase of others, as occasion may arise, we shall find that one million sterling is not much above what India pays, year by year, for the transport of an average of (say) 4,000 soldiers between the two countries. It is safer to tax the ryot than to fight the India House on an item of expenditure, no doubt of it; nevertheless, the duty of the Finance Minister of India to indicate the extravagance of the India House, leaving it to the Governor-General and his Council to rectify the wrong, admits of no question whatever;—another reason why our Finance Minister should be independent of the Secretary of State for India. We can scarcely blame Sir Richard Temple for declining to injure his future prospects in the service to which he belongs. It would, perhaps, be better for him, and for us, if he belonged to no service. Even financiers cannot serve two masters.

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On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869. Manager.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

	4 do.	1/10 5/8	"
	3 do.	1/10 1/2	"
	2 do.	1/10 3/8	"
	1 do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March, 1871.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provident Fund with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland:
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr. of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant,
Adolphus Kloekmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschrader.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.
General Manager:
David Smith, W.S.

As The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. F. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectus, containing Table of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.